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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1917.


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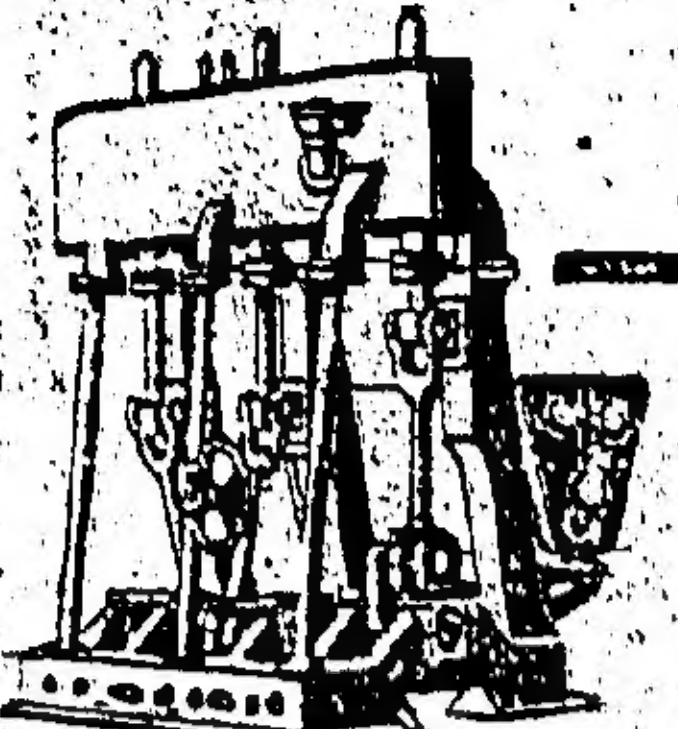
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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

**ANOTHER GERMAN ATTACK AT
TETON SMASHED.**

**FRENCH RECAPTURE POSITIONS
AT HILL 304.**

LONDON, July 17.

A French communiqué reports —
The Germans seriously re-attacked at
Teton, but our fire smashed the assault-
ing waves which had to return in dis-
order to their own trenches, leaving
numerous dead.

We entirely maintained our gains of
July 14.

We made a lively attack this morning
to the west of Hill 304, and entirely
recaptured all the positions that remain-
ed in the hands of the Germans after
the actions on June 28 and 29.

The prisoners taken have not yet
been counted.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, July 17.

A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states: —

We repulsed an English attack at
Lombardylde. There has been
strong artillery activity from Nord-
schote to Warneton and astride the
Scarpe.

English reconnoitring advances at
Messines, Hullich, Gavrelle, Bille-
court and to the north of St. Quentin,
failed.

We captured a further portion of
French Territory at Courtecon and
increased our capture of prisoners
to 450.

Heavy attacks between Malval
Farm and Cerny, and to the south
of Boissoulain, failed. We drove
out the French, who had remained
in our old positions at Poehlmont.

We brought down five aeroplanes
and four balloons.

MINOR OPERATIONS ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports: —

We gained ground, slightly, to the
north-west of Warneton.

One of our raiding parties, on the
Nieuport sector, encountered a large
enemy party and, after a sharp fight,
drove them back to their lines. Our
men followed them up and bombed
them in their trenches.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

**GERMAN ATTACK IN THE NORTH
EXPECTED.**

PETERSBURG, July 17.

There is general expectation of
German activity on the Riga-Dvinsk
line where the Russian troops are
improving rapidly, despite dis-
integrating influences.

GERMAN REPORTS.

A German communiqué speaks of
lively fighting at Riga and south of
Dvinsk.

LONDON, July 17.

There has been lively fighting at
Riga, Dunaburg and Smorgon.

We captured the woodlands to the
north of Kalusz. The Russians
evacuated the town and retreated to
the south bank of the Lomica.

There has been stronger artillery
activity on the Narajowka front.

AERIAL ACTIVITY OVER THE ADRIATIC.

Rome, July 17.

Aerial activity has increased over
the Adriatic. Some of the
Italian machines bombed Pola on
Friday and Saturday and also
attacked enemy destroyers. While
eighteen machines yesterday, bomb-
ed Durazzo.
All returned safely.

THE KING'S CHANGE OF NAME.

LONDON, July 17.

The King has adopted the name
of Windsor for the Royal House and
the Royal Family.

LATER.

The Privy Council at which the
change was unanimously decided
was one of the most important held
since the Coronation. It was at-
tended by the Duke of Connaught,
the Archbishop of Canterbury, the
Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister
(President), Lord Bessborough, Mr.
Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Sir Andrew
Fisher, Mr. G. N. Barnes, General
Sims and Mr. W. P. Schreiner.

RESIGNATION OF RUSSIAN MINISTERS.

PETERSBURG, July 17.

The Minister of Finance, M.
Shingareff; the Minister of Educa-
tion, M. Manouiloff; and the Min-
ister of Public Instruction, Prince
Shakhovskoy have resigned.

M. Prokopovitch has been ap-
pointed Minister of Commerce, and
M. Tshulinovsky, Minister of Public
Instruction.

LATER.

The reason for the resignations of
the Ministers, who are all Constitu-
tional Democrats, is their disagree-
ment with the Government's
Ukrainian policy. The Government
has issued a proclamation creating
a Ukrainian Secretariat-General to
control local affairs, except as regards
the Army, concerning which special
Ukrainian delegates will be attached
to the War Cabinet and the General
Staff. The Ministers who have
resigned are of opinion that the
Constituent Assembly should deter-
mine the relations of Ukraine to the
rest of Russia.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

LONDON, July 17.

The general impression in the
House of Commons, yesterday even-
ing, was that nothing more can be
heard of the Mesopotamia affair.

The Attorney-General, in a letter
to the Times, says that he cannot
withdraw any "misrepresentation"
in his criticism upon the procedure
of the Commission.

Lord Middleton and Lord Charles
Barnard, in letters to the Times,
deprecate further protracted enquiry
into the Mesopotamia Commission
report. Lord Middleton says: "It
lies with the Government to arrest
the discussion, which is hardly more
dignified than mobbing a football
referee."

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 17.

It is announced in Dublin that the
Irish Convention will meet at Trinity
College on July 25. Mr. Duke,
M.P., will preside, pending the
Convention's appointment of a
Chairman.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, July 17.

The Times states that Sir Edward
Carson's appointment to the War
Cabinet is practically settled.

IMPORTANT PRIVY COUNCIL MEETING.

LONDON, July 17.

It is probable that seven of the
Dominion representatives will at-
tend to-day's Privy Council.

(Continued on Page 2.)

The Chinese Mail
華字日報
THE LADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.
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THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD. OF DENMARK.

HONGKONG STATION. I have today handed over charge of this Station to Mr. T. KRING. A. E. SORESENSEN, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1967

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD. OF DENMARK.

HONGKONG STATION. I have today taken over charge of this Station. T. KRING, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1968

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date until further notice Mr. GEORGE FREDRICK DUMBARTON has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company. W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Manager for China. Hongkong, July 16, 1917. 1961

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of 2.30 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1917, at rate of 2/8 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 13th August, 1917, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 30th July to SATURDAY the 11th August, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1955

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1946

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1947

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL, Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, July 8, 1917. 1940

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK

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WORLD'S LOSSES FROM U-BOATS.

2,400,000 TONS SUNK THIS YEAR.

Paris, May, 25.

An important debate began this afternoon in the Chamber upon the submarine warfare. The debate is now being continued in secret.

M. Ribot, at the outset of the sitting, announced that the Government, while willing to answer any precise technical questions in a secret sitting, preferred to explain the situation to the country with the fullest publicity.

In the course of a debate which constituted a violent attack on the Minister of Marine, striking figures were given by M. Cels, a member of the Marine Committee of the Chamber, as to the growth of the submarine warfare. Thus, in 1915, 1,234,000 tons of shipping were sunk; in 1916, 2,079,000 tons; and in the first four months of 1917, about 2,400,000 tons, or the equivalent of one whole of the French mercantile marine at the outbreak of the war. One method of meeting the submarine menace was to build ships, but in 1916 the whole world's shipbuilding only reached 1,750,000 tons.

The speaker pointed out that, until the last quarter of 1916, the launchings and sinkings more or less balanced, but that since then the situation had become serious without the Minister of Marine having done anything to keep the Committee of the Chamber informed of the real state of affairs.

M. Cels, desiring to discuss methods of defence in detail, moved that the Chamber should sit in secret, a demand which was adopted by a show of hands.

The Chamber is now sitting in secret, but the reply of the Government to criticisms and the figures quoted will probably be given in public sitting.

Times.

NO BLOCKADE OF FRENCH PORTS.

ADMIRAL LACAZE'S VISIONS.

On the resumption of the public sitting, Admiral Lacaze made a statement regarding the results of the submarine war, in the course of which he said:—

Our enemies pretended that they would bring Great Britain and France to their knees. I have said, and I repeat, after Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner, that the submarine will not beat us. (Loud cheers.)

We have suffered heavy and cruel material losses, but the country will bear them heroically. With the captured enemy tonnage and the tonnage purchased and constructed, the Allied and neutral tonnage at the beginning of 1917 was about the same as at the beginning of the war.

For the first four months of 1917, the total losses might be put at 2,500,000 tons. Taking into account the rate of construction, without being unduly optimistic, our losses for the year, if the submarine warfare continued with the same intensity, would be 4,500,000 tons, out of a tonnage of over 40,000,000. Can any one believe that this decrease in tonnage will prevent us from living, and can anybody believe that the German blockade of Allied ports is effective?

With what the Allies are doing at present in restricting imports, we can, with our present tonnage, meet the requirements of the country and assure the transport of war material.

The Minister pointed out that the figures of tonnage sunk up to May 23 showed a marked decrease, being only 200,000 tons, and he then gave statistics proving that the German blockade had never been effective, since up to the present the French ports had received as many ships as they could accommodate.

These vessels had brought everything of which the country stood in need. During the month of March 4,300,000 tons of goods entered French ports, and during April 4,300,000 tons.

On the contrary, nothing or almost nothing had entered German ports, and therefore it was incorrect to say that submarine warfare would result in our losing the war. "We may suffer still more painful losses," said Admiral Lacaze, "but I think the situation can be looked in the face without weakness—without blind optimism, but without excessive apprehension."

Continuing, the Minister explained the defensive methods employed against submarines. He stated that on his taking charge of the Ministry of Marine one of his first cares was to bring French armaments up to their full working capacity, while every effort had been taken

to improve the armament of patrol vessels so as to enable them to employ a more rapid fire. Examples were not lacking of trawlers which had already successfully shelled submarines. Officers of the merchant marine were being trained as gunners.

After paying a tribute to the assistance given him by the Naval Commission of the Chamber, Admiral Lacaze described the steps taken to establish wireless stations along the coasts and also naval aviation stations. To-day there was a sufficient number of these posts on all the French coasts. By October next all French merchant ships would be armed with two 4.7in. guns.

"I have always said," he concluded, "that we would do the utmost possible, but these possibilities are limited. If more can be done let the Chamber say so, and if it does not believe me, let it make me responsible. As regards the employment of naval forces, that appertains to the executive officers. The recent conference at Corfu dictated fresh measures, which for my part I approved, but our executive officers are under my control, and I alone am responsible."

The majority of the Deputies cheered these statements. The discussion was adjourned until to-morrow, and the Chamber rose.—Reuter.

A Socialist journalist of Carrara gave the name of Wagner to his newly-born baby, but the local magistrates annulled the registration on the ground that it was unpatriotic and impertinent to give a child such a name and that it would prejudice the child's future.

Mr. Hughes states that it is probable that there will be 6,000,000 tons of wheat in Australia by the end of next January above the requirements for local consumption. A conference of the Premiers of the four wheat producing States has decided to appoint a Wheat Storage Commission to formulate a scheme for the erection of suitable granaries.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND Under Weight, a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

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Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	7' 6"	1' 6"	1' 6"	1' 6"	1' 6"
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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

FOUR GERMAN SHIPS CAPTURED.

TWO OTHERS DAMAGED.

FINE WORK BY A NORTH SEA PATROL.

LONDON, July 17. The Admiralty announces: Some of our light forces patrolling in the North Sea yesterday morning sighted a number of German steamers and signalled them to stop and abandon ship.

Shots were fired across their bows. The order was disregarded and the ships made for the Dutch coast.

Two reached shore safely damaged by our fire. The remaining four were intercepted and captured by one of our destroyers who played prize crews aboard and brought them away under their own steam. Two of these ships had been abandoned by their crews. The crews of the other two were taken prisoners.

The four ships are now in harbour in this country. Their names are *Pollworm*, *Beitzig*, *Marie Horn*, and *Rein Blumberg*.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN VIEWS.

AMSTERDAM, July 17. Herr Michaelis, the new Chancellor, was present yesterday at a conference between Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff and the representatives of the Centre, Progressives and Socialists.

It is pointed out that the peace formula of the Reichstag parties of no annexations and no indemnities was adopted before the change of the Chancellorship was known in the Reichstag. It is now accepted that the change means the triumph of the militarists.

The Berlin Correspondent to the *Cologne Gazette* describes Herr Michaelis as the quintessence of the armament industry.

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* is of the opinion that a resolution in the Reichstag on the subject of peace is now unnecessary, in view of the impending declaration of the Chancellor.

The *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten* says that Herr Michaelis will follow Field-Marshal von Hindenburg in his war policy.

The Vienna *Reichspost* says that it is high time that the German crisis ended. "Such a crisis would be harmless in other States, but what will happen if the mighty pillars, hitherto the pride of friends and the envy of foes, crumble?"

The German Press is now abusing Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who is described as having both ways and Herr Zimmermann whose "terrible blunders" in the offer to Mexico, and more recently in connection with the "case of the German courier caught in Norway with explosives" is also recalled.

Zurich, July 17.

The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* says that the Kaiser first offered the Chancellorship to the Bavarian Premier, Herr Hertling, who declined for personal reasons.

REGRET IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 17.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation is generally regretted in Austria, where he was regarded as a pan-German success.

The *Tagesblatt* of Vienna states that it was solely owing to the conviction that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was ready for peace that the agitation of the German annexationists did not disturb Austro-German relations.

The Germania states that the War Minister, Herr von Stein, resigned owing to the attitude of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg during the crisis.

The German annexationists denounce the faithfulness of the Reichstag Majority's peace resolution, and declare that peace by understanding, will mean the ruin of Germany.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, July 17.

Sir R. L. Borden moved a resolution to petition His Majesty to extend the present term of Parliament to November 7, 1918.

A caucus of 26 English speaking Conservative Liberals met for the purpose of organizing a new party, negotiations for a Coalition Government.

"EQUAL RIGHTS" FOR AUSTRIAN NATIONALITIES.

AMSTERDAM, July 17.

At Vienna, the Premier, addressing the Constitution Committee, promised that the problem of giving equal rights to all Austrian nationalities would be solved by constitutional methods. He said that this would deprive their enemies of a pretext for interfering in the domestic affairs of Austria, and would thus be a step on the road to peace.

WEAPONS FORGED IN THE SHIPYARDS.

STRONG APPEAL BY THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, July 17.

The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation has received the following message signed by Sir Edward Carson and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe:—

The Admiralty Board wish to impress upon all engaged in building and repairing ships how serious are the times in which we live. A determined enemy has set himself to blockade our islands and to destroy merchantmen bringing food to the people and supplies for the army, using methods contrary to the laws of nations. Every day merchantmen are sunk and we need all our resources to prevent the threatened starvation. The enemy knows this and has stalked everything upon it. If he succeeds victory will rest with him, if he fails, his defeat is certain.

There are only two weapons we can use, and they are forged in the shipyards.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF GOODS FOR RUSSIA.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

CHRISTIANIA, July 17.

There has been a great fire at the Tronhøjen warehouse where goods from Great Britain for Russia were stored. The damage is estimated at £2,750,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

THE INDIAN SECRETARYSHIP.

LONDON, July 17.

The *Daily News* states that Mr. Lloyd George does not now view with disfavour the selection of Mr. Edwin Montague as a successor to Mr. Chamberlain.

The Times, in an editorial, suggests Lord Selborne as successor to Mr. Chamberlain.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH BATTLE AT MONT HAUT.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE GERMANS.

LONDON, July 17.

A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE STATES:—

The Champagne fighting which began during the night at Mont Haut, ended in the complete defeat of the Germans, who, despite most violent efforts, were unable to recapture the ground won on the 14th July. The attacks were murderous for the enemy, who launched three waves of assault. Our fire mowed down two, while one penetrated our lines, but after a fierce conflict until daylight, our troops annihilated the detachments and regained possession of all the ground won.

Sixteen hundred shells, were thrown on Rheims, where the artillery is most lively.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHTING.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on July 15, states:—

Last evening, while flags were waving and rockets blazing all over France in honour of the National Fete, the battle for the view points on the Champagne front was renewed on Moronvilliers Heights—a chain of five flat-topped hills linked by high saddles—which dominate the eastern sector of the battlefield, from Nogent La Beaune to the further bank of the Suippe. The highest point here is Mont Haut which is nearly 1,000 feet and which, is flanked to the eastward by Teton and Casque, and to the westward by Mont Blond and Mont Cornillet. The first great battle in April brought the French over the crest of this ground, and except for Mont Cornillet, the whole of which the French have held for some time, the northern slopes of the chain have remained in the hands of the Germans who obstinately cling on just below the crests in the hope of retaining them by a lucky dash, and at two points, namely on the saddle between Mont Blond and Mont Haut where they held strong positions giving at least

partial views over the French side of the battlefield below. The Germans had brought three divisions into the line and, in anticipation of the attack which was to be made on the whole of the five miles front, they carried out much work on their shelters and the trenches to the north in which the attacking battalions' reserves were massed for the assault. The most difficult part of the enterprise was the capture of Mont Haut which was entrusted to a Hanoverian division, who had been specially rehearsed for it.

The Germans, whose artillery was strongly reinforced, furiously bombarded the French positions night and day until the signal for the assault was given at eight in the evening. The objectives of the attacking battalions were carefully restricted. An advance of three hundred yards on a front of six hundred yards was ordered on Teton. During the three or four hours preceding the attack, the ground on both sides of the dividing crests received a severe shelling as so limited an area has ever received in the war. The Germans poured in avalanches of high explosive on the French positions at Mont Blond, while the French swept the German works, over the crest, with tremendous fire. The bombardment reached a pitch of insane violence an hour before the attack, and the crests and slopes of Mont Blond and Mont Haut smouldered as if all the fires of Hades were breaking through.

Clouds of mingled smoke and dust hung in the air in solid banks. Great mountains and curtains of smoke kept leaping up behind the crest line where the French shells were bursting over the German trenches. It was scarcely conceivable that men could live in that hideous turmoil, still less that they should slowly await the order to leave the remains of their shelter, to dash through the midst of it. When the moment came they made one bound for it. Nothing could be seen of the French waves of assault in the hurricane of shell bursts, but news was flashed back within half an hour that the French infantry had taken the whole of their objectives, including the saddle between Mont Haut and Mont Blond besides a position on Mont Haut itself, in four three to six minutes.

A paucity of outburst of German rockets and red and yellow light signals from behind the crest immediately after the attack revealed the progress the French were making and the Boche was calling for help with fireworks as if possessed. The French General Commanding afterwards described the battle from the observer's point of view as a 14th July fireworks show. This is justified because during the whole of the battle the evening sky was continually lit up by rockets and flares of all sorts of colours showing that the Boche was hard pressed and was desperately needing reinforcements and more artillery support.

Meanwhile, the French departure trenches and the slopes of Mont Blond were being transformed into a sea of milky vapour in which even shell bursts were invisible. What resembled serpents of white vapour with heads of fire, wandered methodically to and fro across the battlefield, dragging after them a thickening cloud of woolly vapour made of their own expanding bodies which gradually hid the ground effectively, as if a roof had been built over it. The Germans evidently felt the loss of vision keenly. Five of their sausage balloons appeared on the sky line, extraordinarily low, and so close that a special squadron of German aeroplanes had to be sent out to protect them.

Taking all risks, they hung in the sky for over an hour, going down hurriedly when a French aeroplane approached them. It was the last desperate effort to see what the French were doing in the sea of smoke, but they could make out nothing. Several hundred prisoners were captured, 800 within an hour on Mont Blond alone. The first enemy counter-attack, made within two hours failed completely. The French at present hold their gains intact and the German plans for the recapture of the Moronvilliers heights have been successfully forestalled through the capture or destruction of the enemy's departure line.

THE GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS. LONDON, July 16. Reuter learns from Holland that the German political crisis culminated after Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg had proposed a constitutional body, consisting of members of the Reichstag, which should act as intermediary between the Reichstag and the Government. Bavaria agreed, but Austria, though politically unconcerned, frowned.

The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff opposed the policy of no annexations, but Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg insisted, and Bavaria and Austria also persisted in their demands, therefore. Then Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg resigned.

THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR. AMSTERDAM, July 16. Herr Michaelis remains a "dark horse," but the fact that the Conservative papers praise the appointment of a vigorous personality of great firmness seems to indicate that he is approved by them. His first speech in the Reichstag is eagerly awaited.

THE EX-CHANCELLOR. THE KAISER'S PARTING MESSAGE. AMSTERDAM, July 16.

The Emperor has written to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as follows: "I have decided with heavy heart to grant your request to relieve you of your office, which you have discharged for eight years with eminent loyalty, placing your brilliant powers and personality at the service of the Crown and country."

In the most grievous times that have ever befallen Germany, in which decisions of paramount importance had to be taken, you have stood by my side with your counsel and aid. My heart's desire is to thank you most cordially for your faithful services."

GERMAN REPORTS. LONDON, July 16. A German communiqué claims that three British attempts to recapture the lost positions at Longwyll and Mont Haut were repulsed with heavy losses.

BRITISH BOMBING EXPEDITION.

LONDON, July 17.

The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes, last night, dropped several tons of bombs on the Solway works at Zebrugge, railway junctions and sidings at Ostend, sidings and dumps at Middlekerke, the railway junction at Thourout, and on motor transports, convoys and railway sidings at Lichtervelde.

All our machines returned safely.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, July 16.

A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—

We captured in yesterday's battle 14 officers and 900 Austrians and Germans, and a number of machine-guns.

Our captures between July 1st and July 18th were 834 officers and 35,800 men, 98 guns, 28 trench-mortars, 103 machine-guns, 43 mine-throwers, 45 bomb-mortars, 3 fire-throwers, 2 aeroplanes, and other material.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY'S HOPES.

LONDON, July 16.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states:—

Replying to Sir Douglas Haig's congratulations, General Brusiloff says: "The hope our army, which is fighting for the freedom of Russia and of oppressed nations, will gain from the first successes will be a fresh incentive which, with the help of our glorious Allies, will lead to victory."

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN RAID.

LONDON, July 16.

An Italian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—

We captured 275 in a successful raid south-eastward of Hill 247 on the Julianian front.

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

LONDON, July 16.

According to the *Vorwärts*, the Majority of the Reichstag intend to introduce at the earliest opportunity what is described as a "National Peace Demonstration" in the form of a resolution affirming that the German people, as declared on August 4th, 1914, do not desire conquests, that they are fighting for liberty, independence, and the integrity of their territory; that they desire a peace of conciliation and a lasting reconciliation of all peoples; an economic peace; and the freedom of the seas. Nevertheless, Germany will fight until the Allies cease threatening her and her allies with conquests.

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SCOTS IN FRANCE.

(From Our Scottish Correspondent.)

In some parts of the Western Front one may pass from village to village, from camp to camp from regiment to regiment, and meet nothing but Jack in every variety and breed of him—dark, red, and fair, lanky or stocky. And one may hear all the accents of the North—Argyll, Aberdeen, Lochaber, Sutherland, Clydesdale, Carrick, the Lothians and the Border Land. A visitor just home from the Army of Scotland in France, Neil Munro the novelist, declares that for days at a time he felt almost as if he were at home, as Scottish were all his surroundings. To the tune of "Johnny Cope" he wakened each morning at a different billet, and each night the pipes played the "Retreat," and filled the suave French landscape with the hum or stridor of old airs of Skye and Morven. A few native peasantry, old men and women, toiled unremittently in the wide-spreading exquisitely tilled fields, but otherwise the countryside was Scottish. There were "Nane but Hielan' bunnets here," as the old song goes: more tartan was to be seen there than all Scotland saw in 40 years before the war—the tartan uncovered again, for the khaki apron is in abeyance, and is dispensed with even in attack. "We go over the bags the way God made us," said a Gordon sergeant. It was not exactly what he meant to imply, for not all Scots in combat strip half-way down to the buff, as some of them did on the Somme; he meant that the old unworned kilt had a sanction grandly historical if not even divine. "Hey, Jack, are ye glad ye 'hagget' lilted the pipes each day to the tune of 'Blythe, blythe and merry was she'?" And everywhere and often there were pipes and drums—much bigger pipe bands than were permissible at the front at first—for some of the commanders have philosophical and otherwise impressive theories on the value of pipe bands now and for the future.

While we continue to carry on against as formidable a Boche offensive as the war has seen, Jack's cheerful reflection is that he is a much better man than the man in front of him. When Jack steps back at intervals from the fighting line, it is with no illusions such as some flaring headlines would foster at home—at least he is a little irritable at the suggestion that he is fighting a Boche of diluted spirit, 50 under proof, so to speak, on the stambon lines east of Arras. "Ye would think the silly bodies would see they're no a match for us but, man, they're four to shift!" said a bombing sergeant from Tappert. "Nae body need tell me they've run out of fat in Germany; wherever these chaps were afore they came here, they were well wintered."

In another letter Neil Munro, writes that the Boche prisoners more feelingly than ever—it is an old story with them—complain of the frosty of Scots and Canadians, as if a mild urbanity were characteristic of themselves. In truth it must be admitted that the Scot is as capable of grim frosty as he is of the finest humanity. There is a special bitterness in the fighting of Scot and Canadian with an enemy who is with insensate, rage and mortification, destroying all things in a rural countryside. They feel the spirit of retribution more in the spoiled farm lands and the pathetic and ravaged little villages than among the ruins of towns renowned, for they understand and share the anguish and resentment of the native French peasantry, who see their dearest places rendered desolate.

A company commander gave an example of the kind of thing the Boche may regard as Scottish ferocity. "One of the mildest fellows in our battalion, a sergeant," cleared out an ugly M. G. post that had been harassing us all day, and practically all on his own. He had only two men left with him when he reached it, and "when he came back I had some difficulty in finding out how he had done it." There was only one big chap at the gun that had a "his wits about him," he said at last, "and he had it twisted on us, and I jumped on his neck with both my feet and broke it like a whistle." And what happened to the other with him? I asked. "Oh, they're just yonder where we left them,—we gie'd them the heave, sir, and he looked as embarrassed as a naughty boy who had to confess bird-nesting."

East of the village of— a lance-corporal of the Gordons, who in civilian life pursued the ferocious profession of clock-repairing, held a shell-hole with a Lewis gun and the remnants of his team 100 yards in advance of the infantry position, where he remained isolated for part of a day and a whole night, oblivious of the fact that his battalion was relieved. He kept dealing out drums of shot with strict impartiality among a discomfited foe, who never realised the colossal cheek of the proceedings, and he came back to safety only at the dawn.

The Scots divisions have been heavily engaged during the past month—the casualty lists tell us that. Neil Munro, indeed, says that this peninsula has been Scotland's month. And it was natural, it was fitting, that a Scottish Commander-in-Chief should come among the lads, with the bonnie on Sunday afternoon, and talk with them, and listen to their bagpipes, a hundred and fifty of them playing as one, "Scotland the Brave" and "The Kilts' My Delight," in that throbbing roar of battle was drowned down. Pipes rarely, if ever, now go into the actual fighting line in any capacity. Yet they have stirring moments of their own. Historically

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memorable in time to come will be a recent night somewhere near Arras, where a band of nearly half a hundred of them played "Retreat."

Approximate the above letters, it may be recalled that Neil Munro produced his first book, "The Lost Pibroch," at a time when Barrie, Crockett and MacLaren were energetically digging in the Kill-yard. He showed that the Scottish medal had in obverse, not composed exclusively of consumptive University medallists who maintained widowed mothers and ploughman, brothers and died under the last. "Andrew Lang wrote of him that nothing smote the easily will be no time to send for it after the attack, comes one. Remember, all Chemists and Stores.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000	10th August.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th August.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th September.
PERIA MARU	9,000	22nd September.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th October.

† Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, GUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons
ANTO MARU 18,500
KIYO MARU 17,200
SEIYO MARU 14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPONYUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.	YOKOHAMA MARU. Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500.	WEDNESDAY, 1st August at Noon.
	SADO MARU. Capt. Shinohara, Tons 12,500.	THURSDAY, 23rd August, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	TANGO MARU. Capt. Soyeda, Tons 13,500.	FRIDAY, 17th August at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	HITACHI MARU. Capt. Tomimaga, Tons 13,500.	SATURDAY, 21st July at 11 a.m.
	KIYO MARU. Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500.	TUESDAY, 31st July at 11 a.m.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART N.V.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship "JAQUOB" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 22nd July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st July, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriters in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N., Agents.

Hongkong, July 18, 1917. 1965

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART N.V.

MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE

THE Steamship "VAN WEERWYCK" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 23rd July, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st July, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriters in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N., Agents.

Hongkong, July 18, 1917. 1965

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, STRAITS AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KWAISANG" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within ten days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriters in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 18, 1917. 1964

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS.

COMMISSION AGENTS.

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NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches—

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Building,

HONGKONG

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 6, STEWART TERRACE, Peak, furnished or unfurnished, immediate possession.

Apply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY.
Hongkong, July 17, 1917. 1985

TO LET.

DEVONIA—No. 8, Peak Road. Six Rooms, Bungalow, with garden and tennis court. Suitable for a house in Shamshu, Canton. Nos. 21 and 63.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 3, 1917. 1992

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, June 14, 1917.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces,
HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.
HOUSES TO LET, Wong-wei-chung Road.

A HOUSE TO LET, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

SILIMPOFON (SEBATTIE) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWI HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., and prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOFON COAL, delivered to the wharves at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOFON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOFON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sandakan Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 7 to 25 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibeko Bay (Sibetti Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents for the Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1087

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location.

A L.L. Electric Taxis Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water System throughout, Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications intended to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

As a matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$3 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts, Credit 20 cts, per copy.

Rate of circulation to the "Overland China Mail" is 10 cts per annum; postage 10 cts per annum; single copies 10 cts each.

Advertisements and notices to be sent to the Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements should be sent in duplicate.

Advertisements and notices which are not entered in a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: "Main" Hongkong, Office A.C. 2nd Edition.

Telephone No. 11.
THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

MOTORCYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres (all sizes) Rubber, Solution, Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns, Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vaux Road, Central.
HONGKONG.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914, £23,970,367.

1—Authorized Capital £8,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.

11—Free Reserves £3,837,047.
12—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590.
Sinking Fund Account £23,970,367.

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,466.
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,593.

Revenue Marine Department £39,239.
Other Receipts £78,940.

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PRINCE STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong March 20, 1914.

THE CHINA MAIL

Typhoon Map

and Guide

(COLOURED)

PRICE 50 cents.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 18, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire—

On demand—

30 days sight—

4 months sight—

Credit, 4 months sight—

Documentary, 4 months sight—

On Paris—

On demand—

Credit, 4 months sight—

On New York—

On demand—

Credit, 60 days sight—

On Bombay—

On demand—

On Calcutta—

On demand—

On Singapore—

On demand—

On Manila—

On demand—

On Shanghai—

On demand—

On Yokohama—

On demand—

Gold Leaf, 100 lbs (per ton)—

Silver (per oz.)—

Bar Silver in Hongkong—

Chinese Copper Cash—

Chinese Copper Cent—

Rate of Native Interest—

Chinese Sub. Coin—

Hongkong Sub. Coin—

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per — Mr and Mrs A. Y. Apear, infant and amah, Mr E. L. Arnold, Mr and Mrs H. J. Brive, Miss A. Bowman, Mrs V. M. Beaumont, Miss Lillian Cohen, Miss Irene Cohen, Mr and Mrs Sydney N. Cohen, Mr J. K. Crocker, Mr Coleman, Mr Wong Yan Cheong, Mr F. H. Curry, Mother Dora, Mr W. R. Dietrich, Mrs H. Everett, Mr H. Everett, Mr John L. Ego, Miss J. Fay, Mr H. R. Francis, Mr and Mrs C. A. Gunn and 2 daughters, Mr and Mrs D. Hopson, Mr A. Hill, Mr S. Hart, Mr and Mrs G. Kallong, Mr Young Chin Ewen, Mr Z. Kimura, Mr and Mrs E. F. Moore, Father J. Martierona, Mr On Tung Lum, Mr G. Murphy, Mr J. Madier, Mr P. Nafay, Miss Ora Price, Mr H. V. Poulain, Sister Randolph, Mr and Mrs F. Rutter and 2 children, Mr H. Raebald, Mr W. Simon, Mr and Mrs B. F. Scherfins, Mr R. L. Seythes, Mrs Do Shee and 2 children, Mr C. H. Thomson, Mr A. H. Tait, Mr C. H. Van Rinsum, Mr G. W. Whistler, Mr Van Watson, Mr R. J. Whistler, Mr Kong Cha Wan, Mr Qing Wong, Mr Yeung Tso Yu, Mr Kong Sew Yut, Mr and Mrs C. Morris and 2 children, Mr R. J. Van Limbergh, Mrs R. Young.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ... 5.00 P.M. ...
Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. ... 8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M. ...
Shataukok, Sha ...
Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M. ...
Aberdeen, Aukau, ...
Ping Shan, ...
Sai Kung, ...
San Tin, Stanley, ... 4.30 P.M. ...

Canton Samsui ... 7.30 A.M. ... 5.00 P.M.
and Wuchow ...
Letters 8 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. ... 9.00 A.M.
1.30 P.M. ...

Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M. ... 5.00 P.M.
Except Saturdays

Namta and ... 5.00 P.M. ... 5.00 P.M.
Samsui ...

Shamshu ... 10.00 A.M. ... 9.00 A.M.
4.00 P.M. ...

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. ... 8.30 A.M. ... 1.30 P.M. ...

Canton ... 7.30 A.M. ... 9.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M.

Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M.

Shek Ki ... 9.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M. ... 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M.

Kumchuk ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M.

Kaukwa ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M. ... 6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1873-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 6 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 1 foot 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

July 19th to 25th, 1917.

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

High Water

Low Water

NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes will be introduced at Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals. The new Local Code is given below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

1—Red cone, point upward, will mean a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2—Black cone, point upward—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3—Black cone, point downward—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4—Black drum—Gale expected from the East (E to S.E.).

5—Black ball—Gale expected from the West (W.W. to S.W.).

6—Two black cones, top one point down, bottom one point up—Gale expected to increase.

7—Black cross—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast of "Blackhead Hill," the Harbour Office, H.M.S. "Tamar," Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemum.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1—White, white, white.

2—White, green, green.

3—Green, white, white.

4—Green, green, white.

5—White, white, green.

6—Green, green, green.

7—Red, green, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. "Tamar," and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 1 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being lost published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sai Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous day On date at On date at

Barometer 29.75 29.67 29.64

Temperature 83 79 84

Humidity 78 80 85

Direction of Wind E E E

Force 4 3 4

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 1.88 0.00 0.18

Remarks: Clear sky, temperature on the 17th 77°; lowest air temperature on the 17th 75°.

At Canton Director.

Hongkong Observatory, July 18, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at noon—No. 1, signal hoisted.

On the 18th at 12.07—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately along the south and east coasts of China, and over Formosa and northern Luzon, slight increases have occurred at other stations reporting. A shallow depression covers Indo-China. At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was situated in Lat. 18° N. Long. 118° E. approximately, moving north-westwards.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inch. Total since January 1st, 44.33 inches, against an average of 45.73 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 19th July:—
1—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E and N.E. winds, fresh to strong; fair at first, cloudy with rain later.

2—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.
3—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of July, 1917:

Date Ends Begins

July 18th 5.38 a.m. 7.20 p.m.

" 19th 5.38 " 7.19 "

" 20th 5.39 " 7.19 "

" 21st 5.39 " 7.18 "

" 22nd 5.40 " 7.18 "

" 23rd 5.40 " 7.18 "

" 24th 5.41 " 7.17 "

" 25th 5.41 " 7.17 "

" 26th 5.42 " 7.16 "

" 27th 5.42 " 7.16 "

" 28th 5.43 " 7.15 "

" 29th 5.43 " 7.15 "

" 30th 5.43 " 7.15 "

" 31st 5.44 " 7.14 "

ROYAL OBSERVATORY